

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. In Harbin, Russian-speaking people call those Russians who came to Manchuria from the USSR after World War II (for example, technical advisers), "Soyuznii" /Union Russians/. Those Russians who have lived in Manchuria many years and who took out Soviet citizenship after World War II are referred to as "Sovetskii". The "Soyuznii" who were sent in as technicians, especially for the Chinese Changchun Railroad, [redacted] They apparently were real Communists. Their children attended separate schools. Upon arrival, these Soviet individuals were very poor, but they were extremely well paid in Manchuria. A "Soyuzni", serving on the railroad for example, might receive a salary almost 60 times greater than a "Sovetski" in a comparable job. [redacted] the US dollar [redacted] was worth approximately \$30,000 in Harbin. It would bring even more on the black market, but it was extremely risky to engage in such activities.
2. When the Chinese Changchun Railroad, as provided in the Sino-Soviet Treaty, was returned by the Soviets to the Chinese [redacted] the numerous Soviet railroad technicians were supposed to leave. It was difficult for me to know whether they had actually gone [redacted] for the "Soyuznii" lived in a special area near the Soviet Consulate in Harbin -- on or near Pravlenskaya Ulitsa. The Soviet advisers wore uniforms -- a special Soviet uniform for railroad personnel. [redacted] officially at least, the last Soviet director (nachalnik) or the railroad left his position [redacted] The "Sovetskii" who worked for the railroad were gradually being removed and were to be replaced by Chinese technicians, whom the "Sovetskii" were training to take their place.
3. [redacted] the large Churin department store in Harbin was also turned over to the Chinese. [redacted]
4. In Tientsin, [redacted] the official exchange rate for one US dollar was JPY 24,000. Individuals leaving China were permitted to buy US\$50 per adult and US\$25 per child.
5. From the outbreak of the Korean War, the Chinese Changchun Railroad

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transported only military items and related goods. Trains carrying military units were routed through Harbin at night, so that they would not be observed by the populace. Military personnel were not allowed out of the trains while they were in Harbin.

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they had seen Soviet military personnel. These Soviet troops were Mongoloids, but spoke in Russian. Some wore the Soviet uniform and some the Chinese. Military encampments were located in uninhabited areas in Manchuria and personnel were not let out of the camps.

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6. With the start of the Korean War, a tank park was created near Harbin. it contained several hundred tanks, many of them under canvas. The area was near Korpustni Gorodok, to the southwest of Harbin, where Bolshoi Prospekt ends and the fields begin.

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7. In regard to trade between Manchuria and the USSR, the railroad would carry, from Harbin and other locations in Manchuria, wheat, beans ("bofi"), eggs, and other items westward to Manchuria Station. Most of these items went to the USSR, but some were destined for Poland and Czechoslovakia. In return, Manchuria received military and industrial equipment, including many tractors.

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